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case cited in the notes. On the contrary, both the author's thought and his expression are clear and connected, and where he has to deal with conflicting cases or doctrines, he makes the conflict plain. It would be easy to point out sins of omission in the choice of topics and of citations, but this is an inevitable result of the plan of the work.

CYCLOPEDIA OF NEGLIGENCE CASES. T. F. Hamilton. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1904. pp. lxxxi, 1083.

The sub-title of this volume is, "A Century of Negligence Law, classified according to the facts," and the author confidently assures us that the book contains "all reported negligence cases decided in all the New York State Courts from the earliest period (1802) to Oct. 10th, 1903." These number 7,300, we are told, and the volume gives "10,300 citations to the various appeals of these cases, and the history of each case in the different courts." As a tool for the convenience of the practicing lawyer, it appears to be admirably designed and finished. The classification of topics does not follow any scientific theory, but seems to be what the author intended it should be, in accordance with "an ordinary, common-sense, usual system", one that will enable a brief-maker to run down easily all the cases on a particular topic. The Index, too, should prove very useful to anyone in search of New York decisions bearing upon a question in the law of negligence. It is fair to advise the reader, however, that the book is only a digest; that it is not a treatise. Neither the Table of Contents nor the Index indicates that a definition of negligence is to be found in this large volume. None of the principles of this branch of law are discussed, and rarely are the reasons for a decision set forth or even suggested. A lawyer cannot make up a brief from these pages. Oftentimes, he will be unable to tell whether a case, heretofore digested and historically sketched, is for him or against him. He will be obliged to go to the reports. Still the book will probably prove a time-saver to the busy practitioner.

THE AMERICAN LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. Two vols. John A. Taylor. Ninth edition, edited by Henry F. Buswell. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1904. pp. vol. I, cxv, 541; vol. II, xv, 592.

The latest edition of Taylor's well-known treatise on Landlord and Tenant shows no falling off from the high standard set by the original work and maintained by a long line of succeeding editions. The expansion of the book from the modest volume of the first edition into the two handsome volumes before us with their 1,263 pages and nearly 10,000 cited cases, has been attended with no deterioration in quality and with a growing increase in usefulness. It is, as it always has been, a practitioner's, not a student's, handbook, but it is one of the best of its kind, being equally distinguished for accuracy, clearness of statement and fulness. Less local and more comprehensive than McAdam's bulkier work, it easily holds its own as the leading American treatise on the law of Landlord and Tenant.

The defects of the book are the defects of its qualities. As a text-book digest of the law, rather than a treatise on the law, it has no place for critical discussion of doctrine or for independent comment on the decisions. This makes its treatment of difficult points